

# The Daily Gazetteer.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21. 1736.

No. 412.



One considers the Condition of a Minister of State in England, it may very well be Matter of Wonder, how any one is equal to it on the one Hand, or how any one can Envy it on the other.

In an absolute Monarchy, the Minister has nobody to please but his Prince; if he acquiesces himself to the Satisfaction of his Master, the People are not permitted to Complain; he has no powerful Factions or Parties to contend with, and is never oblig'd to sacrifice his Measures to his Safety; or if at any Time, any busy, ambitious Spirit should start up to oppose his Administration, and thwart his Designs, it is but a harmless short-liv'd Vapour, which can easily be extinguished with the least Blast of Power.

But in a Country of Liberty, where the Prince is limited and circumscribed by Laws of the People's own making, the Minister is not only dependent on the Will of his Prince, but is likewise accountable for every Branch of his Administration to the People; there are a thousand Eyes continually prying into his Conduct, and a thousand Tongues continually clamouring against it, and yet with all the Dignity and Authority that he stands invested with, he cannot avoid the one, or silence the other; he has all the Inconveniences and Inconveniences of Greatness, with not so much Power, as would satisfy a very moderate Ambition; he can, it is true, confer Benefits, but he cannot resent Injuries; he has the Distribution of Rewards, but not of Punishments; he may soften an Enemy by the Hopes of his Favour, but cannot Awe him by the Terror of his Power, and his Character is liable to be insulted and traduced by any one who has Wit or Malice enough to do it, without any other Remedy but Patience.

He must be contented to see himself made the Object of popular Odium and Reproach, for Actions, which if rightly understood, and fairly represented, would deserve the highest Esteem, and loudest Applause; and with a Heart full of the best Intentions, and warmest Affections, for the Interest of his Country, must submit to be represented as an Enemy to the Publick; he must, with all imaginable Humility and Resignation, not only bear to have his best Designs ascribed to the worst Motives, but likewise others imputed to him, which he never dream'd of.

His Doors must be always open, and he must give Admittance and Reception to the noisy, importunate, impudent Pretender, as well as to the Man of real Worth; he must listen to the Tales of Ideots, and be teased with the extravagant Projects of Madmen; he must see People founding Dependences upon him, without any Pretensions; and forming Expectations from him, without any Merit; absurd and wild Applications, from the crazy, the necessitous, the idle, and the most despicable and worthless of all Mankind, must be his constant Entertainment, and pursue him even into his most private Retirement; in the Intervals of Leisure, as well as in the Hours of Business, at all Times, and in all Places, he must be interrupted with Impertinence or Clamour, for where can he fly, that Folly and Impudence will not find him?

He must hear the pert, forward Coxcomb, boast of Merit which he never had, and ask Favours for services which he never did; and tho' he is repuls'd again and again, yet he must see him return to the charge, and renew his Attacks with double Vigour, without ever being able to convince him of the unreasonableness of his Demands, and the Vanity of his Expectations; nay, the more vain and unreasonable they are, the more earnest and clamorous he will be, to force him into a Compliance, and to force him by his Importunity, which he has not the least Pretence to his Merit.

As there will always be many Competitors for every favour which a Minister has to bestow, in obliging him, he disgusts all the rest, for as every one is naturally Partial to himself, every one will think he deserves it most; and perhaps, not only the Person himself, but a Relation or Patron of high Rank and Distinction, who shifted him off from himself upon

the Minister, will be likewise secretly displeased for having him returned again upon his Hands; and when once a Disfavour is taken, tho' upon ever so slight and trifling an Occasion, it soon improves into open Enmity and Opposition, and is like a Spark of Fire among combustible Matter, the least Motion or Puff of Wind, blows it into a Flame.

If a Minister ever happens, thro' a hurry of Business, to give any one a short Answer, or tired to Death with Importunities, put on a reserved Look, he is immediately represented as Proud, Haughty, and difficult of Access; if on the contrary, he is always affable, open, easy to be seen, and willing to hear what every one has to say; a cheerful Aspect, or a civil Expression, will be construed into a Promise, or consider'd as an Earnest of future Favours.

Tho' he has a Multitude of People that daily crowd his Levee, and force themselves into his Knowledge, upon wild Schemes and groundless Pretences, yet he is expected to hear every one in their Turn, and to sacrifice Part of his Time to the Idle and Impertinent; tho' Men of real Business, are in the mean while obliged to wait, and Affairs of the greatest Consequence stand still while he gives them Audience.

Tho' he has many Creatures and Dependents, perhaps many more than he desires, or can decently get rid of, yet he has few real Friends, and fewer still that he can repose any Confidence in; for tho' there may be some among his numerous Followers, who have a personal Regard and Esteem for him, and who do not merely pay court to him out of selfish Views, and to bask in the Sunshine of his Fortune, yet how few are there even of those that wish him well, and have a sincere Friendship for him, who have Capacity, Ability, or Understanding, to render him any material, substantial Services? For Sense is as rare a thing as Honesty; and if both those Qualities do not meet in the same Person, neither of them is of much Use alone in Matters of any Moment; for a weak Man may do as much Mischief to the Service he is engaged in, by his Indiscretion, ill Conduct, and wrong Measures, as a Knave may do by his Perfidy and Treachery.

And such is the peculiar Situation of a Minister, in a Country divided into Parties, that while he is sure to have one Part of the Nation his Enemies out of Principle, another Part are his Friends only out of Interest: Even those who always walked in the same Political Track with himself, before he was exalted to that eminent and distinguished Station, immediately desert him, let his Integrity be ever so great, or his Conduct ever so unblameable, if all their Demands are not granted, and all their Expectations answered: He must hope for no Friendship, if he can bestow no Favours; nay, the Reward must precede the Service, and even then too it must be proportion'd according to the Opinion that every Man has of his own Weight and Abilities, and not according to their real Value.

But besides the Multitude of open, avowed, determined Enemies which a Minister has to encounter, there are many others that wear the Mask of Friends, and are therefore the more dangerous, as they are not suspected. Those that live in the greatest Intimacy and Confidence with him, that are trusted with his Secrets, and have a large Share in his Fortune, will often betray him to make court to the Party against him; they will appear among the foremost and most zealous of his Friends, in all publick Assemblies, and upon all solemn Occasions, and skulk away in Private to the little secret Cabals of his Enemies, who are endeavouring to plot his Ruin; they will not be ashamed to ask and receive continual Favours and Bounties from him; tho' they will not go the least Step out of the common Road to serve him, and will suffer, with the utmost Tranquility, those in whom they have the most Interest, and over whom they cannot but have the strongest Influence, not only to act in open Opposition to his Measure, but to treat his Character with the greatest Indecency.

Indeed so many great and yet different Qualities, must concur to support a Character so difficult, so hazardous, and so important, that it is not to be wonder'd at, if we find many great Men, who made a considerable Figure before they were called up to

act this Part upon the Stage of the World, have proved very unequal to the Task; and unable to sustain the Weight of it for any considerable Time; for he to whom this Province is assigned, ought to have a vast and comprehensive Genius, a Mind stor'd with Ideas, great quickness of Thought, and facility of Expression; he ought to have a perfect Knowledge of human Nature, and be able to see thro' all the Passions and Emotions of the Soul at one Glance; and as he ought to be thoroughly acquainted with the Temper of other Men, so he ought to be an absolute Master of his own; he ought never to be, or at least never to seem ruffled or discomposed, but to be always present to himself, and to preserve an easy Address, and a cheerful Aspect, tho' at the same time he should be under the greatest Agitations of Mind: For there are not such Traitors in the World as the Looks; a false Heart or a babbling Tongue are not half so dangerous; what another may say, may be regarded as the Effect of Malice or Resentment; but what your own Looks reveal, will always be believed.

But besides great Abilities, great Knowledge of Men and Affairs, and a great Command of his Passions, a Minister ought to be endow'd with Courage, Fortitude, Patience, and whatever some People may imagine, or some Writers may have advanced, I will venture to say too, with Virtue and Humanity, or he will never be able to support himself long; he must be free from Pride and Vanity, for they are Qualities beneath a truly great Man, and are generally the Marks of a low Genius and a narrow Mind; for if he should either be dazzled with the Lustre of his Fortune, or grow giddy at the Height of it, he will soon be precipitated down; In all great Occurrences he must depend more upon his own Resolution and Greatness of Mind, than upon the Advice and Assistance of his Friends and Dependents; for they are often flattering and deceitful Guides, and rather study to please than to serve him; in a Word, he must have the greatest Qualities and the fewest Failings that a Man can be supposed to have; or I will take upon me to prophesy, his Ministry will be of no long Duration.

Dublin, Oct. 14. From Youghal we have the following melancholy Account: On Friday Night last, a young Lady shot herself thro' the Breast, and expir'd five Hours after: She continued very sensible, and was not in the least concerned for what she had done, nor would hear of a Clergyman coming to her; for she said, she did not Care where her Body was laid, and she knew very well whether her Soul would go. She was buried next Day at Low-Water-Mark, where all Suicides there are laid: We have as yet had no Account of the Reason for such a desperate Action.

Yesterday two Women were whipp'd through the Town, for keeping disorderly Houses.

On Monday Night last, a Lady with a Servant walking Home thro' Bride-street, had a Squib thrown at her, which burn'd her Eye in so terrible a Manner, that it is given over for lost.

A poor Clergyman walking the same Way, was knock'd down and desperately wounded.

Edinburgh, Oct. 14. We are assured, that a Person has been prosecuted in Kilmarnock District, before the Justices, for retaling spirituous Liquors (other than Aqua Vita) in less Quantities than two Gallons, since the 29th ult. in Defiance of the Act of Parliament lately in that behalf made; and that the Justices gave such a Judgment in that Case, as 'tis hoped, will put a Stop to this pernicious Practice in that Part of the Country, and be a Precedent to other Justices in the like Cases.

Proper Orders are issued for fitting up Apartments in the Castle, and furnishing the same, for the Reception of two more Companies of Foot: All the four Prisoners there, are now taken out of the Vaults, put into Fire Rooms, and treated with all Humanity. In clearing the Vaults of that Garison, several Hog-sheads of Beer were found in one of them, brewed by Baillie Hay, and lodged there Anno 1715, but is now wholly useless.

L O N



## L O N D O N.

It appearing by all Accounts from the Hague, that the Delivery of the Princess of Orange is expected every Day, 'tis generally infer'd, from his Britannick Majesty's known Tenderness for her Royal Highness, that his Majesty stays the longer on that Side of the Water, in hopes to congratulate the Prince and Princess upon that Occasion in Person.

The Right Hon. the Lord Elibank, with his new-married Lady, the Lady North and Grey, are arriv'd in Holland from Scotland, in order to sell her Ladyship's Estate in that Province.

Yesterday se'nnight Alderman Humphry French, one of the Representatives in the Parliament of Ireland for the City of Dublin, died much lamented.

The same Day died Mrs Woodhouse, Wife of Captain Woodhouse of St Stephen's Green in that City, a Lady of a fair Character, and much regretted by all who knew her.

We are inform'd, that Mr. Hanington, one of the Keepers of Windsor Forest, was robbed near Oakingham last Tuesday se'nnight, by a single Highwayman well mounted, who took from him three Keys and some Silver. He was taken the next Day near Bagshot after a stout Resistance, and the three Keys found upon him; his Horse was shot in several Places, and he himself wounded. After Examination, he was carried on Thursday last under a strong Guard to Winchester Gaol. 'Tis thought he is the same Person who robb'd for sometime past on Maidenhead Thicket.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor held the second General Seal before Michaelmas Term, when a Dispensation passed the Great Seal, to enable the Rev. Thomas Leg, Clerk, M. A. of the University of Cambridge, and Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Lord Walpole, to hold the Rectory of Petstocklowe, in the County of Devon and Diocese of Exeter, together with the Rectory of Merton, in the County and Diocese aforesaid.

The same Day being Effoign Day before Michaelmas Term, the several Courts were opened in Westminster Hall, viz. King's Bench, by Mr. Justice Lee; Court of Common Pleas, by Mr. Justice Fortescue Aland, and the Court of Exchequer, by Mr. Clive, Curitor Baron of the same Court.

To-morrow being the Birth Day of her Royal Highness the Princess of Orange, who then enters into the 28th Year of her Age, her Majesty will receive the Compliments of the Nobility, Foreign Ministers, and other Persons of Distinction.

On Wednesday next comes on before the President and Governors of Bridewell Hospital, the Election of a Preacher for the said Hospital, in the room of the Rev. Dr. Yalden, deceased.

At the same Time comes on the Election of a Reader, in the room of the Rev. Mr. Foster, deceased.

The great Cause between Mrs. Morice, Relict of the late Humphry Morice, Esq; an eminent Merchant, deceased, the Bank of England and others, has already taken up four Day before the Lord Chancellor at Lincoln's-Inn Hall: Twenty Seven Council, and Thirteen Solicitors are concerned therein; and 'tis thought, it will take up Two or Three Days more, before it will be determined.

Yesterday their Royal Highnesses the Duke and the Princess Amelia, attended by several Persons of Distinction, took the Diversion of Hunting on Hounslow Heath, and after a pleasant Chase of about two Hours, the Hind was killed.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 149 1-4th. India nothing done. South Sea 99 3-4ths to 7-8ths. Old Annuity 115 1-half. New ditto, 110 7-8ths. Three per Cent. 105 3-4ths. Emperor's Loan 116. Royal Assurance 112. London Assurance 15. York Buildings 2. African 16. India Bonds 51. 18s. to 19s. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto, 51. 18s. Premium. South Sea Bonds 41. 4s. Premium. New Bank Circulation 11. 2s. 6d. Premium. Salt Talties 3 1-half to 5 1-half Prem. English Copper 21. 8s. Welch ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 3-4ths per Cent. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto, 2 to 1-4th per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 117.

**THESE** are to certify all Gentlemen and Travellers, that Samuel Stanly is gone from the Red Lion Inn in the Petticoat in Cambridge, to live a private Life in the Country; if any Gentleman or Traveller will be pleased to make use of the Paulown Inn, the next Day to the Red Lion, they shall be kindly received, and great Care taken of them and their Horses; by their Servant to Command,  
**JOHN BLEWETT.**

East India House, October 20, 1736.

**THE** Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies, do hereby give Notice, for the Convenience of such who cannot bring their Bonds by the limited Time, that upon the Proprietors of the Bonds signifying on or before the First of November next, under their Hands, with the Place of their Abode, that they consent to have their Bonds exchanged for Three per Cent. Bonds, in the following or a like Form, such a Notice shall be registered, and the Bonds shall be marked, in order to be so exchanged, when they can be produced; and that the Clerks in the Accountant's Office are ordered to attend every Day, Sundays excepted, to mark such Bonds as shall be brought, and to receive the said Notice, viz.

"I do hereby desire and agree to exchange the following East India Bonds, amounting to the Principal Sum of L. for other Bonds amounting to the same Sum, carrying Interest at Three per Cent. from the 31st of March 1737, pursuant to the Resolution of a General Court of the East India Company, held the 24th of September last.

N<sup>o</sup> | Names | Sum

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